

English Grammar Class 4

English Grammar for Class 4

In today's lesson, we will discuss the essential topics: sentences, parts of a sentence, kinds of sentences, nouns and their kinds, gender of a noun, pronouns, tenses and their types, adjectives, articles, adverb, modals, prepositions, interjections and conjunctions. Sentences are collections of words providing meaning. They could be categorised into four types. Articles are used to denote the specificity of nouns. Conjunctions are linking words. Practice questions and solved examples are given throughout the article for better understanding and concept clarity. Let's begin the journey on this fantastic topic.



Image: Introduction to Grammar

Sentences- Definition

- A sentence is a collection of words that makes sense or is meaningful.
- A sentence consists of a subject and object. They are joined using a supporting verb.

Parts of Sentence

- For example, The doctor is waiting for the patient. In this sentence, “the doctor” is the subject, and “is waiting for the patient” is the predicate.
- There are many types of sentences like assertive, imperative, exclamatory and interrogative.



Image: The sentence

Kinds of Sentences

- Sentences can be categorised into four types: assertive, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory.
- Assertive sentences provide a description or information about the subject. For example, Minu has a pet dog.
- Imperative sentences contain information in which the speaker is ordering or requesting a listener. For example, Please lock the door.
- Exclamatory sentences are sentences which express an emotion of surprise or shock. For example, What a wonderful day!
- Interrogative sentences are sentences in which the speaker asks a question to the listener. For example, What is your hobby?

Nouns and their kinds

- Nouns are naming words of places, things, or people.
- The different kinds of nouns include proper nouns, collective nouns, material nouns, abstract nouns, and common nouns.
- For example, affection is an abstract noun, and names of things are proper nouns.

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AND
PRONOUNS

Image: Nouns and Pronouns

- The noun is an integral part of a sentence.
- It could be the name of a person, the name of a thing, or the name of a place.
- The nouns could be of different types.
- Proper nouns denote a particular person, place, or thing.
- Collective nouns refer to a collection of things like pebbles and trophies.
- Abstract nouns refer to words that can only be felt and can't be seen or heard in real life like happiness, love, and sorrow.

Gender of a Noun

- The gender of a noun according to English grammar could be of four types.
- They are masculine gender, feminine gender, common gender, or neuter gender.

Noun Number

- A countable noun could be singular or plural.
- To change a singular noun into a plural, the suffixes like 's' and 'es' are added.
- For example, Fish is singular and fishes are plural.

Pronouns

- Pronouns are words that could be used in the place of a noun in a sentence
- For example, It is a pronoun used instead of a dog.
- Pronouns are words that could be used instead of a noun. They could be relative, demonstrative, emphatic, or interrogative,
- The gender of the noun and pronouns could be masculine, feminine, or neuter gender.
- For example, this is my cat. In this sentence, 'my' is a relative pronoun.

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PRONOUNS

Image: Pronouns

Tenses and Their Types

- Tenses denote the time in which an action takes place.

- It could be present, past, or future.
- Present tense denotes an action happening in the present. For example, She is swimming in the lake.
- Past tense denotes an action that has already happened in the past. For example, She **was swimming** in the lake or She **swam** in the lake.
- Future tense denotes an action that will/ might happen in the future. For example, She will be swimming in the lake.

Adjectives

- These are words that give more information about the subject in a sentence which could be a noun or a pronoun.
- That is a beautiful bird. In this sentence, 'beautiful' is an adjective as it gives more information about the bird.
- I am **thirsty**.
- It's very **cold** this year.
- India is a **big** country.

Adverb

- Adverbs are words that give more information or details about the verb or an adjective.
- For example, the bird is very beautiful. In this sentence, the word, 'very' is an adverb as it adds to the information given by the adjective.
- She cares for her children very **gently**.
- I **almost** missed the train.
- I will **never** forget to donate to the needy and help them.
- He **frequently** visits Eastern countries.

Articles

- Articles are words that define the specificity of a noun or a pronoun.
- For example, That is a cat. Here, “a” is the article.
- The use of an article, “the” denotes specific nouns and “a” and “an” denote that the nouns/ pronouns are non-specific.

Modals

- Modals are special verbs that show emotions behind an action, that could be ability, certainty, etc.
- The modal verbs are, could, may, might, can, must, will, should and ought to.
- For example, She **can** dance.
- She **must** clean her room.
- I **might** skip today’s class because I am unwell.

Preposition

- A preposition is a word that gives information about the position of a noun or a pronoun.
- For example, in, on, under, above, at, between, over and in front of.
- The girl is in her room. In this sentence, ‘in’ is a preposition as it tells where the girl is present.
- My house is **in front of** the showroom.
- I placed the diary **above** the refrigerator.
- He lives **on** the 7th floor.

Interjections

- These are independent words that embark on emotion rather than adding any meaning.

- For example, Ouch, wow, shh, uh oh, whew, yeah, yay, oops, oh my God and Hurray.
- **Oh my God** I am late again.
- **Yay!!** I finally found the dress I was looking for.

Conjunctions

- Conjunctions are words that link words, phrases, sentences or clauses together.
- Conjunctions help us to form complex sentences.
- They help us avoid writing/using multiple short sentences.
- For example, and, unless, because, so, if, yet, after, but and unlike.
- dogs and cats. In this example, the words, dogs and cats are joined by the conjunction, “and”
- Trains **and** Planes are modes of transportation.
- Bowl **and** Spoon are part of a cutlery set.
- I will not go to the library **unless** my mom agrees.
- She was sad today **because** she was reprimanded by her mother.

Difficult words with Meanings

Word	Meaning
Abstract	imaginary
Neuter	neutral
Interrogative	questioning
Inquisitive	curious

Barking	Noise
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Summary

In this chapter, we started with the type of sentences, nouns and their different types, articles and conjunctions. Sentences are a collection of words providing meaning. They could be categorized into four types. Articles are used to denote the specificity of nouns. Conjunctions are linking words. Practice Questions along with the answers and the meaning of the difficult words have been discussed in the end.

Practice Questions

- **Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns**
 1. Tina left ___ sandal outside.
 2. ___ is a smart boy.
 3. Rina is helping ___ brothers is assembling a motorcycle.
 4. Kids are having ___ brunch.
 5. Last night, ___ ate crunchies while watching a movie.
 6. Sheela has finished the food on ___ plate.

- **Identify the type of sentence**
 1. Please shut the curtains.
 2. Do you like chocolates?
 3. My name is Renu.
 4. When are you leaving?
 5. Such a wonderful place!

- **Fill in the blank cells with the appropriate noun**

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Man		Human
Male		Person
Brother		Sibling
Husband	Wife	
	Waitress	Spouse
	Actress	-
	Mother	Parent

Answers:

- **Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns**

1. Tina left **her** sandal outside.
2. **He** is a smart boy.
3. Rina is helping **her** brothers is assembling a motorcycle.
4. Kids are having **their** brunch.
5. Last night, **she** ate crunchies while watching a movie.
6. Sheela has finished the food on **her** plate.

- **Identify the type of sentence**

1. Imperative.
2. Interrogative.
3. Assertive.
4. Interrogative.
5. Exclamatory.

- **Fill in the blank cells with the appropriate noun**

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Man	Woman	Human
Male	Female	Person
Brother	Sister	Sibling
Husband	Wife	Spouse
Waiter	Waitress	Spouse
Actor	Actress	-
Father	Mother	Parent